City of Turlock
WATER QUALITY
2014 Annual Report

This report is prepared in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State of California regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) that require water utilities provide detailed water quality information to their customers annually.

The City of Turlock is proud to present its Annual Water Quality Report for January through December 2014. This brochure provides an outline of *last* year's water quality and supply. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. The City of Turlock is committed to providing our consumers with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Over the past four years, California has experienced record dry and warm conditions; our state is facing severe water challenges. Similar to other State and local water resource managers, the City of Turlock is working on long-term water supply solutions, including significant investments in our water infrastructure. However, California needs every drop of water it can get, which is why we all need to do more to conserve water. Doing everything we can to save water today will go a long way toward helping our water supply situation while we move ahead with the necessary long-range improvements.

As the City grows and develops, preserving a long-term supply of high quality water for our customers remains a top priority. You are encouraged to closely read this report, as it contains important information on water quality and other related local water issues.

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact the City of Turlock Regulatory Affairs Division at (209) 668-5590.

2014 Water Highlights

- Water year 2014 closed as the 3rd driest year since records began.
- Thanks to our residents, the City of Turlock's residential water use decreased 13.3% from 2013 to 2014.
- New water rates went into effect January 1, 2015.
- The City completed construction of a one million gallon water storage tank on Fulkerth Road near Washington Road. This is the City's third tank and will enhance water supply in the Turlock Regional Industrial Park.
- Remember: Every Drop Counts!

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE. TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Contact Us

You may contact the City of Turlock Municipal Services Department by phone, mail, or on the City of Turlock's website.

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(209) 668-5590

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156 S. Broadway Ste. 270
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municipalservices@turlock.ca.us

On the Web
www.cityofturlock.org

Follow us on Facebook!
Facebook.com/
CityofTurlockMunicipalServicesDepartment

Get Involved

Community members are always invited to participate in City Council meetings to voice concerns about drinking water.

City Council meets at 156 S. Broadway on the second and fourth Tuesdays at 6:00 pm. More information can also be found online by visiting the City's website at www.cityofturlock.org.

What's In Our Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for the City of Turlock was completed on February 17th, 2010. The source(s) considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: industrial solvents, septic tanks, pesticides/herbicides and private wells. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 156 S. Broadway, Ste. 270, Turlock, Ca 95380. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the City of Turlock Municipal Services Department at (209) 668-5590.

DID YOU KNOW?

In Turlock, 2014's residential total water consumption averaged 139 gallons per person, per day!

Levels Above Drinking Water Standards

- On September 10, 2014 the City of Turlock notified water users that water sample results received on June 25th, 2014 showed Tetrachloro-ethylene (PCE) levels of 6.21 ug/L (micrograms per liter). This was above the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 ug/L.
- On August 28, 2014 the City of Turlock took action to permanently take Well 10 (the contamination site) off-line and shut it down.
- Some people who drink water containing PCE in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Where Our Water Comes From

- The water supplied to the City of Turlock's customers is comprised solely of groundwater from 150-600 feet below ground.
- In 2014, the City's 23 active wells pumped a total of 6.6 billion gallons of drinking water (down from 7.4 in 2013).
- Contrary to popular belief, the groundwater is not located in a big underground lake, rather it is contained between the sand grains of the sediment.
- Runoff from the Sierra, rain in the valley, and irrigation of agricultural and residential lands all contribute to maintaining the local groundwater supply.
- Turlock shares its groundwater source with many other users. The major users include agricultural irrigation wells, the Cities of Ceres, Hughson, Modesto, and the Communities of Delhi, Denair, Hickman, Hilmar, and Keyes.

Important Health information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, as well as infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800 -426-4791).

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING RESULTS

Since 1993, the City has been required to sample tap water from some older homes every three years. This sampling requires the homeowners (all volunteers) to take a sample of their tap water first thing in the morning before any other use. These samples are collected and analyzed for lead and copper.

Lead and Copper are rarely found in source water, but can enter tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Some older homes have lead and copper pipes, fixtures and solder. All water is corrosive to metal plumbing materials to some degree, resulting in the leaching of lead and copper into the water. Elevated levels of copper and lead can result in health problems.

In 2012, the drinking water in 31 homes within Turlock was tested for lead and copper contamination. One of the homes showed a detectable concentration of lead in the tap water and six of the homes had detectable amounts of copper present, but at levels well below the Regulatory Action Level (AL).

The results of the 2012 testing for Lead and Copper are as follows:

Compound Limit
(90^{th} percentile)

Lead	**MCL**
ND	15 ppb
Copper	
0.66 ppm	1.3 ppm

The City of Turlock will be required to test for Lead and Copper again in 2015.

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Turlock is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The USEPA lowered the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic to 10 parts per billion, (ppb) effective in 2006.

NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

CITY OF TURLOCK

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2014

KEY: *(Definitions for the Data Table found on Page 6)*

AL= Regulatory Action Level

MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level

PHG= Public Health Goal

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

N/A= Not Applicable

ND= Not Detected

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

µS/cm = electrical conductivity of the water

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants the City detected during the 2014 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1st and December 31st, 2014. The State and USEPA requires the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

(These compounds are regulated in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliforms including Fecal coliforms and E. Coli *(at the ground water source)*	2	0	0 positive samples	ND	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment, human or animal fecal waste

Substance	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical source(s) when found in Drinking Water
Turbidity	5 NTU	N/A	ND	ND	No	Soil runoff

2012 Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Substance	Number of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding Action Level (AL)	Action Level (AL)	PHG	Typical source(s) when found in Drinking Water
Lead	31	ND	0	15 ppb	2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	31	ND	0	1.3 ppm	0.17 ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Inorganic Chemicals Detected

Substance	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical source(s) when found in Drinking Water
Arsenic	10 ppb	4 ppb	9.3 ppb	5.5 to 11 ppb	No*	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	1 ppm	2 ppm	0.119 ppm	0.119 to 0.119 ppm	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	50 ppb	100 ppb	3.64 ppb	1.9 to 6.8 ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	10 ppb	20 ppb	5.67 ppb	2.4 to 8.5 ppb	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals Detected cont...

Substance	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical source(s) when found in Drinking Water
Fluoride	1.4-2.4 ppm	1.0 ppm	0.14 ppm	0.1 to 0.15 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	1 ppm	0.3 ppb	ND	ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (as NO3)	45 ppm	45 ppm	26 ppm	2.1 to 39.5 ppm	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Substance	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical source(s) when found in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15 pCi/L	0	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	20 pCi/L	0	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Substance	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical source(s) when found in Drinking Water
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	**5 ppb**	**5 ppb**	**5.03 ppb**	**2.37 to 8.3 ppb**	**No**	**Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)**
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)	200 ppt	1.7 ppt	60 ppt	60 to 60 ppt	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants

(There are no PHGs or MCLGs for these constituents because the limits are set to protect the aesthetics of the water)

Substance	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical source(s) when found in Drinking Water
Aluminum	1 mg/L	NA	0.08 ppm	0.08 to 0.08	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	500 ppm	NA	52.85 ppm	13.8 to 91.9 ppm	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron	300 ppb	NA	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	50 ppb	NA	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	1,600 µS/cm	NA	430 µS/cm	318 to 542 µS/cm	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	500 ppm	NA	12 ppm	11.4 to 13.2 ppm	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	1,000 mg/L	NA	267 mg/L	190 to 344 mg/L	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	5 ppm	NA	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants cont...

(There are no PHGs or MCLGs for these constituents because the limits are set to protect the aesthetics of the water)

Substance	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation	Typical source(s) when found in Drinking Water
Color (no units)	15 units	NA	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (no units)	3 units	NA	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
MBAS	500 ppb	NA	ND	ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

(No health standards have been proposed for these contaminants)

Sampling Results

Substance	Average Level Detected	Range of Results
Total Alkalinity (CaCO3)	94 ppm	88.7 to 98.9 ppm
Calcium	30.5 ppm	23 to 38 ppm
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	105.5 ppm**	81 to 130 ppm
Magnesium	6.75 ppm	5.5 to 8 ppm
Potassium	4.6 ppm	4.4 to 4.8 ppm
Sodium	32.6 ppm	25.1 to 40.1 ppm
pH (no units)	7.65	7.5 to 7.8

Comparative Figures for Interpreting Measurements within this Report

1 ppm	1 ppb	1 ppt
1 second in 11.5 days	1 second in 31.7 years	1 second in 317.1 centuries
1 penny out of $10,000	1 penny of $10,000,000	1 penny of $10,000,000,000
1 inch of 15.8 miles	1 inch of 15,782.8 miles	1 inch of 657.6 trips around the equator
1 minute in 1.9 years	1 minute in 19 centuries	1 minute in 1,900 millenniums
1 ounce in 62,500 pounds	1 ounce in 31,250 tons	1 ounce in 31,250,000 tons

Source: American Water Works Association (AWWA) Website

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

90th Percentile: The results of all samples taken during a monitoring period which are placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sample result is assigned a number starting with the number 1 for the lowest value. The number of samples taken during the monitoring period is then multiplied by 0.9. The contaminant concentration in the numbered sample yielded by this calculation is the 90^{th} percentile.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nano grams per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (measure of radiation)

µS/cm: micro siemens per cm (measure electrical conductivity of water)

*Compliance with the Arsenic limit is based on a 4-quarter average; therefore, results greater than 10 ug/L do not necessarily constitute a violation.

****Total Hardness Conversion:** ppm ÷ 17.1 = grains per gallon
81 to 130ppm = soft to hard

Protecting Water Quality

Each of us, during our everyday activities, contribute to polluting the storm drain system. Hazardous chemicals, paints, yard clippings, fertilizers, pet waste, pesticides, litter, cigarette butts, antifreeze and used motor oil, just to name a few, are often washed into storm drains.

There is a common misconception that storm water is treated for pollutants before it makes its way to local rivers. Storm water does not go to a treatment plant. Instead, it carries the pollutants that are dumped onto streets, gutters, and storm drains directly into our waterways. Below are some helpful best management practices to prevent storm water pollution.

STORM DRAIN STENCILING

COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAM

The City of Turlock hosts an ongoing storm drain stenciling and community outreach program! The stenciled message is "The Solution=No Pollution, Drains To River", which provides a visual reminder of the consequences of improper disposal into storm drains.

The program consists of stenciling the 4,000+ storm drains throughout the community as well as distributing education materials to residents.

This program is open to volunteers from all community clubs, groups, and organizations. For more information on how to participate in this program, contact the City of Turlock's Municipal Services Department at (209) 668-5590 or by email at municipalservices@turl-ock.ca.us.

DO YOUR PART TO KEEP IT CLEAN

Implement some of these Best Management Practices (BMPs)!

YARD MAINTENANCE:

- Prevent runoff by keeping irrigation systems maintained and watering only when needed.
- If you must use fertilizers and pesticides, follow the directions on the labels and use sparingly.
- Sweep driveways and sidewalks rather than hosing them off. Place debris in appropriate disposal containers.
- Properly dispose of unwanted or unused pesticides and fertilizers at a household hazardous waste facility. Call us at (209) 668-5590 or Stanislaus County at (209) 525-6700 for more information on the nearest collection facility.

REPAIRING VEHICLES AT HOME

- Never repair your vehicle on the street.
- Put cardboard down to catch any drips before you begin.
- Keep kitty litter handy for those unexpected spills. Completely absorb the liquid, place it in a container, and take it to a household hazardous collection facility.
- When changing the oil, pour it in a container, seal it and take it to one of the used oil recycling centers in town.

WASHING THE CAR

- Car washing at home contributes to storm water pollution by washing soap and other street pollutants, such as debris and oil residue, into the storm drain system.
- Consider utilizing a commercial car wash, which recycles the water and then discharges it to the sanitary sewer system where it is treated before entering the river.

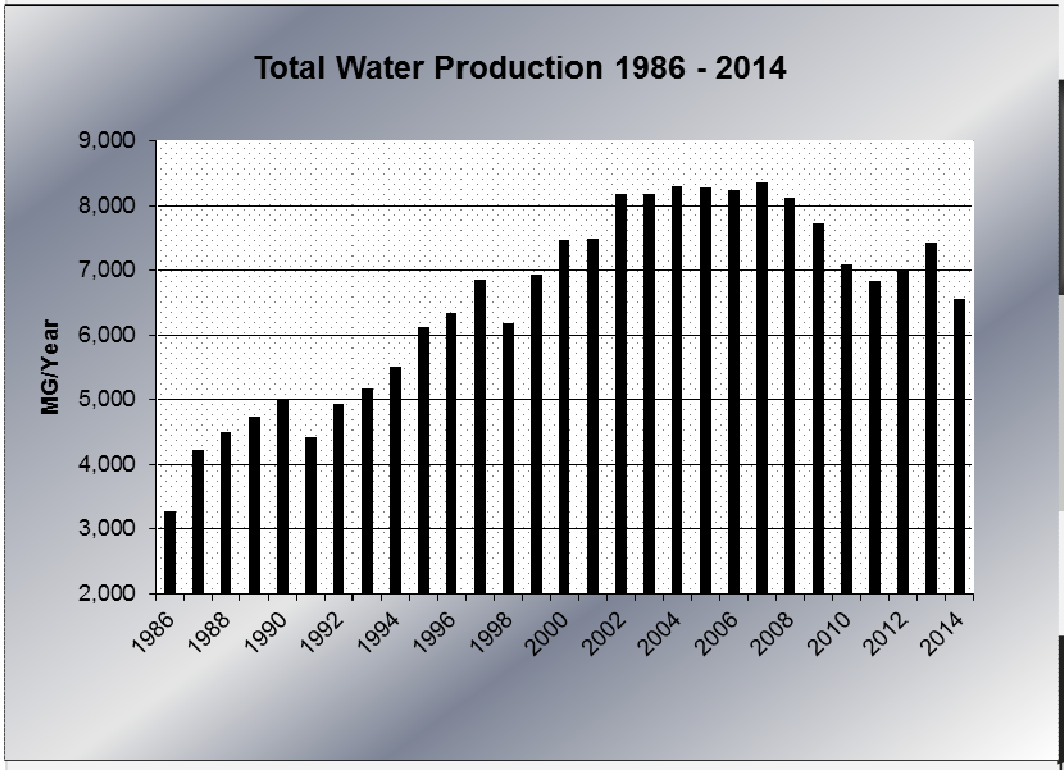
The City of Turlock is looking for individuals who are interested in becoming involved in a Citizen Advisory Group related to storm water pollution prevention.

If interested, contact Municipal Services!

Phone: (209) 668-5590

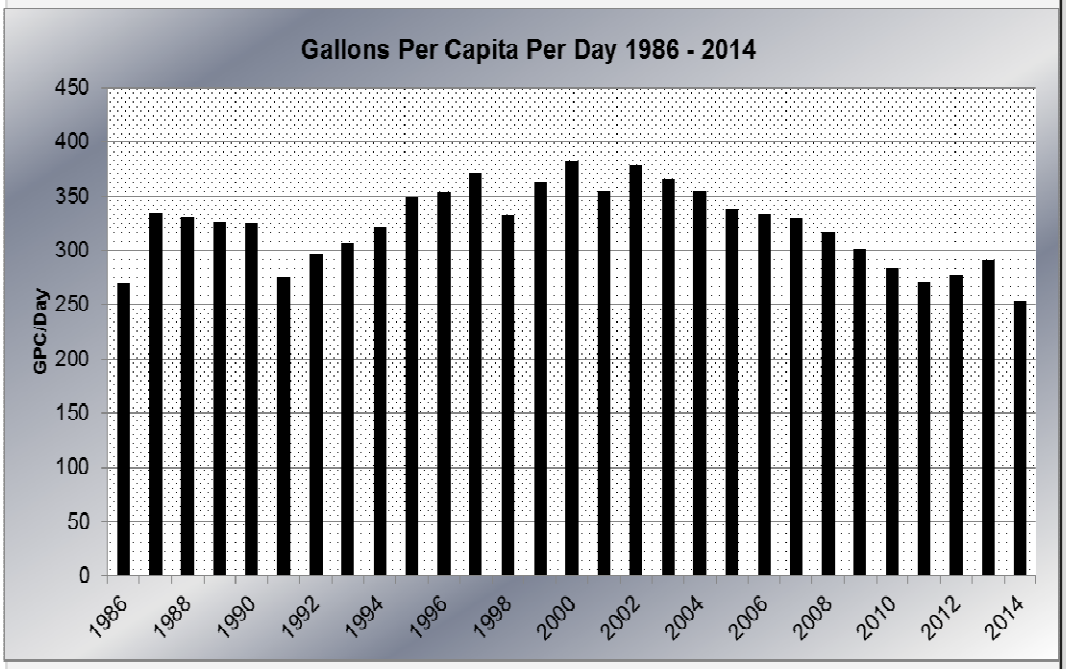
Email: municipalservices@turlock.ca.us

Water Consumption



Production

Great efforts were made to conserve water from 2013 to 2014, reducing total production by 11.7%. The City of Turlock strives to conserve even more in 2015.



Regulatory Requirements

The City of Turlock is a member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council which was created to increase efficient water use statewide. To maintain compliance, members are required to integrate urban water conservation Best Management Practices (BMPs) into the planning and management of their operations.

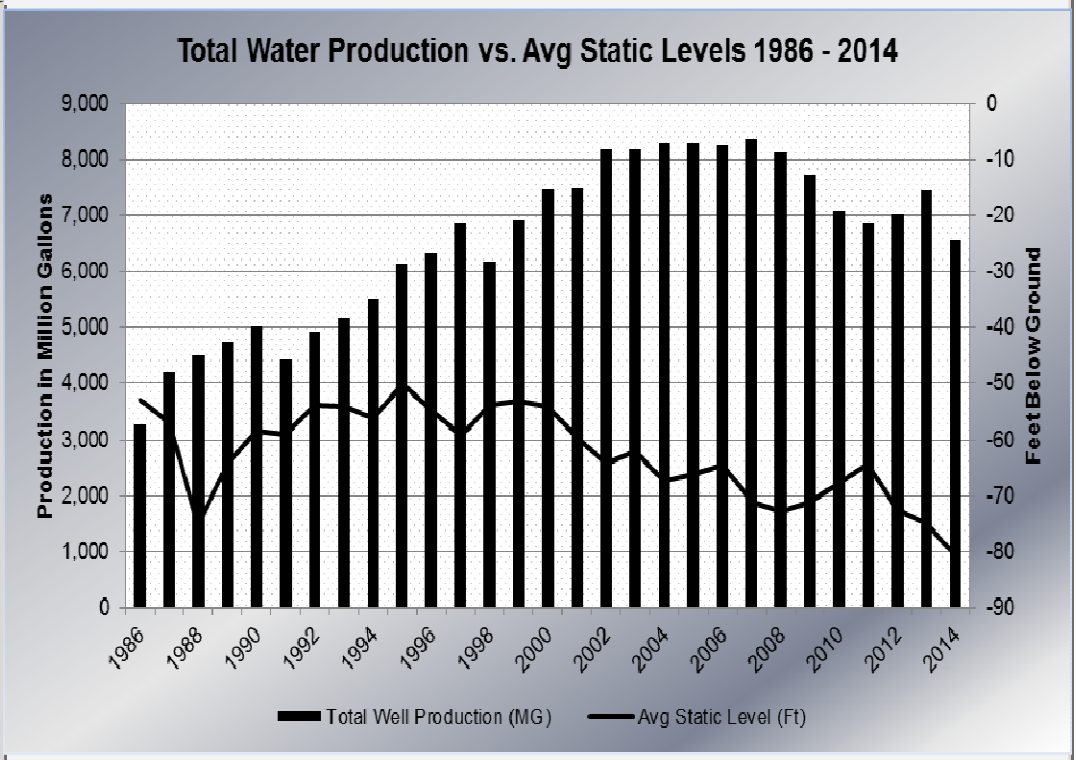
Alternatively, members must demonstrate an "at least effective as" program through a GPCD (Gallons Per Capita Per Day) strategy. The 2018 GPCD Target is equal to an 18% reduction in overall water usage. The City is currently on track to meet this conservation target.

Water Resources

Turlock Groundwater Basin

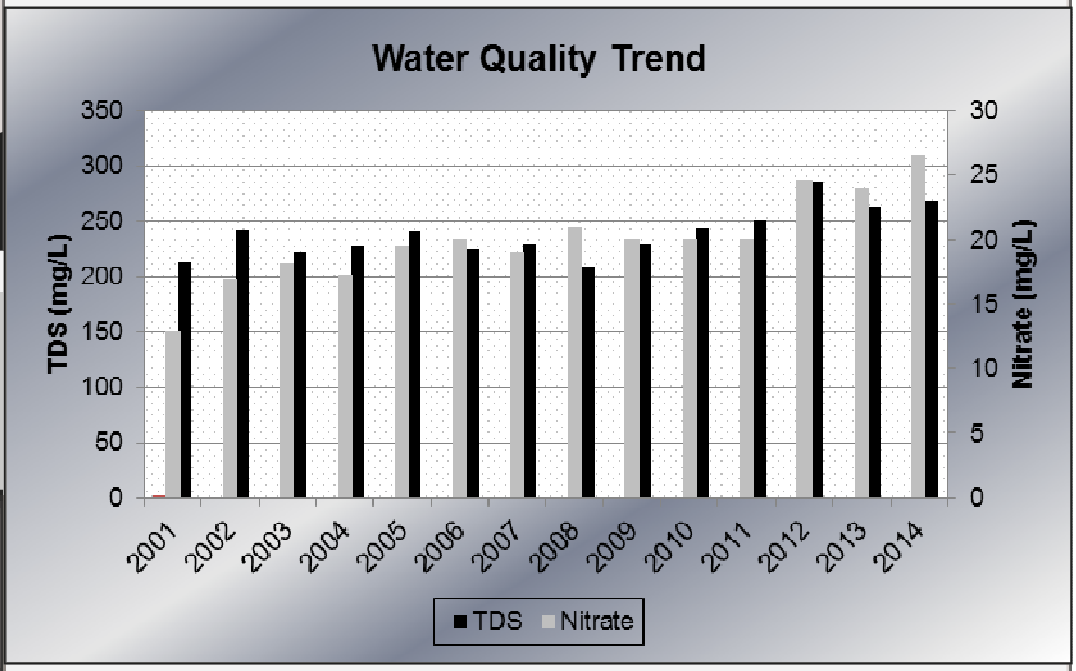
The City of Turlock draws all of its water from below ground, commonly referred to as the Turlock Groundwater Basin. The amount of water available is indicated by static water levels measured at each well after the pump has been off for an extended period. This information is an indicator of the amount of water stored in the basin.

Water consumption has significantly reduced within the City of Turlock; however, due to the drought and other effects within the groundwater basin, levels are continuing to decline.



Water Quality

Over time there has been a decline in water quality due to an increase in total dissolved solids and nitrate levels.



Water Conservation

During the summer of 2014, the City of Turlock pumped approximately 25 million gallons of water per day. About 13 million gallons were used for landscape irrigation and 12 million gallons for indoor use. That means more than half of the water consumed at a typical residence was used for watering landscaped areas! Therefore, increasing the efficiency of landscape watering has the greatest potential for water savings. If you have questions about water conservation or would like to report water wasting, please call (209) 668-5590 or visit us online at www.cityofturlock.org.

Adjusting Sprinkler Heads:

1) Walk each station on your irrigation system while it is running.
2) Look for overspray onto areas that should not be watered, such as pavement or fences.
3) Adjust the direction and pressure of the sprinkler heads (see manufacturer's instructions) so the water is only hitting the areas that require watering.
4) If any of the nozzles are not performing well, they might need to be cleaned or replaced.

******No Watering On: Monday, Thursday, or Friday******

WEEKDAYS:
No watering between 6am & 9pm
WEEKENDS:
No watering between 12 noon & 12 midnight

**Drip irrigation systems are exempt from this schedule.*

City of Turlock Watering Rules

- Newly planted lawns are allowed daily watering until the second mowing. When installing a new lawn, call the Municipal Services Department at 668-5590 to be placed on the "exemption list".
- Washing or hosing of sidewalks, gutters and outside structures are prohibited. Sweeping or brushing is the best option.
- Filling of wading pools is permitted but "Slip-n-Slides" are prohibited.
- Washing of vehicles at a residence is limited to one (1) washing per week and is only allowed if a positive shut-off valve (nozzle) is used and is in proper operating condition. However, commercial car wash services are the preferred option, since most have reclamation systems that recycle water for re-use.

If you have any questions regarding the Water Conservation Program or if you observe water wasting, please call 668-5590 or visit the City of Turlock's website at www.cityofturlock.org.

Take the Pledge!

To Be A Wiser Water User

Take the pledge to commit to using water more efficiently in your home and receive a free water conservation device from the City of Turlock!

Outdoor (select a minimum of 2)

- ☐ Limit watering schedule to 2 days per week
- ☐ Adjust sprinklers so that only your lawn & plants are watered (not the sidewalk)
- ☐ Use a broom for yard and patio clean-up instead of a hose
- ☐ Install a pool cover to prevent evaporation

Indoor (select a minimum of 2)

- ☐ Fix leaky toilets and fixtures!
- ☐ Limit showers to five minutes or less
- ☐ Install low flow aerators and shower heads
- ☐ Run only FULL loads of laundry and dishes

Other (describe):

_____

_____

Complete the Pledge online at:

http://www.ci.turlock.ca.us/citydepartments/municipalservices/gogreen/takethepledge.asp

WATER WOMAN

REBATE PROGRAM: High-Efficiency Clothes Washers & Toilets

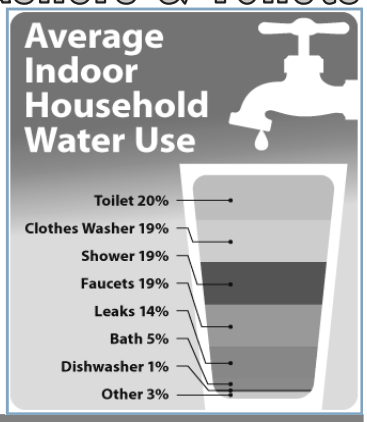
The City of Turlock Municipal Services Department offers a new High-Efficiency Toilet (HET) and Clothes Washer Rebate Program. Rebates for the purchase of high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers will be available for up to $75 per toilet and $100 per clothes washer.

More than 20% of a customer's indoor water use comes from flushing toilets. A typical residential toilet uses 3 to 5 gallons of water per flush (gpf). HETs use 1.28 gpf. Replacing a high water use toilet with a new HET of 1.28 gpf can save up to 38 gallons of water each day.

A High-Efficiency Washing Machine uses approximately 15 gallons of water per load of laundry, while a standard top-loading washing machine uses 40 gallons of water per load. Using a High-Efficiency Washing Machine can also bring energy savings as it uses less hot water and electricity to operate.

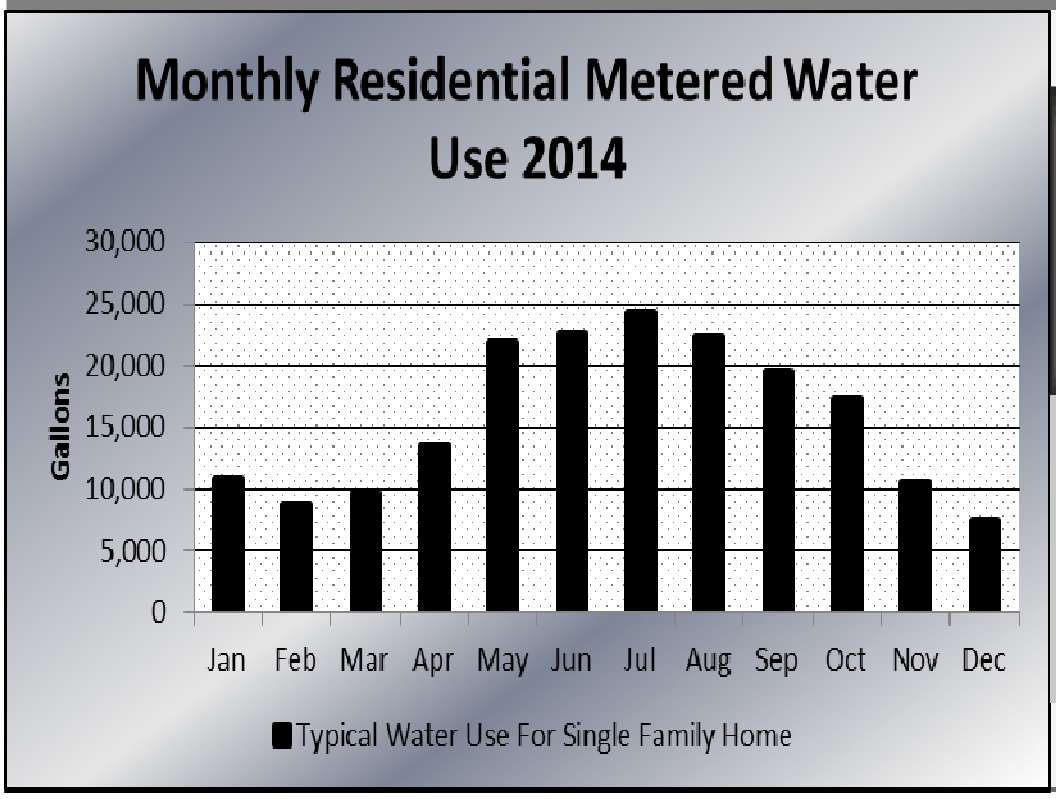
Efficiency measures such as replacing water guzzling toilets with the latest low-flush toilet technology helps ensure the future water supply is adequate and maintains low water rates.

For more information on the City of Turlock Municipal Services Department's Rebate Program, please call (209) 668-5590 or visit the website at www.cityofturlock.org.



Effects of Low Snowpack

Did you know the snowpack in the Sierra is a critical component of California's water supply? In normal years, snowpack stores water through the winter months and slowly releases it, by way of melting, throughout the spring and summer to help replenish rivers and reservoirs. However, warm and dry conditions along with the continued drought has reduced this year's snowpack to an all-time low. Those living within the Central Valley already have low reserves of water. In addition, groundwater levels in many basins, including Turlock, have fallen considerably. It is important that cities within the Central Valley begin to work even harder at conserving water to ensure a long lasting supply.



Usage Trends

An increase in water consumption during the summer and fall months, as seen in the chart to the left, is due to increased landscape watering.

Be sure to follow City of Turlock's watering schedule and set your sprinkler timers accordingly.

City of Turlock
Municipal Services Department
156 South Broadway, Ste 270
Turlock, CA 95380

City of Turlock
Water Quality
2014 Annual Report

This Annual Water Quality Report provides important information about Turlock's water supply, water quality, and water conservation. Test results for Turlock's 2014 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized on pages 4-6. It is important that you read the messages regarding various water quality issues from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and from the City of Turlock's Regulatory Affairs Division.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para información en español, llame por favor al (209) 668-5590.